

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—Over P. P. Baily's Hardware
Store, corner of Clinton and Columbia streets
Third Story.

TERMS:
Two Dollars per annum in Advance; Two Dollars
Fifty Cents at the end of Six Month; or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are
paid up, except at the option of the publisher.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square
of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and
half that rate for subsequent insertions.
A liberal allowance made to those who adver-
tise by the year.

BOB WHISTLING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch
on the most reasonable terms.

For Winter Wear.

BROAD CLOTHS—all qualities good
colors from \$3.00 to \$6.50, as good
as any other place for \$8.00. Cassimines 95;
to \$3.00, Salmis 3s to 9s. Jans, Tweeds
and Linens 2s to 1s. Plaids, white and cut-
ted, 3cts to 6s. Blankets, equally low.

E. D. BARTLETT & CO.

Drugs & Chemicals.

1000 lbs Quinine	125 " Turkey Opium
300 " Salicin	150 " Yellow Worms
500 " Pipirine	300 ditto Powd.
200 " Ext. Bark	200 " Blue Mass Lom-
100 lbs Red Bark	100 " ditto Powd.
200 " ditto Powd.	150 " Senn Ind. &
300 " Calomel Engl.	100 " Ales Ale
500 " Aloes Soc.	200 " Sarsa. Hond.
100 " Camphor Powd.	100 " Ipecac Powd.
150 " Quicksilver	200 " Benzoco Acid
100 " Sulph.	100 " Morphic Sulph.
10 lbs Iodin	50 " Acet.
10 " Iodide Potassa	

Just received and for sale very low by
H. B. REED.

Indiana Land Agency.

THE Subscriber having of much expense
of time and labor prepared themselves for
the business of a systematic and General Land
Agency, offer their services to the public, for
the Sale of Lands, Investigation of Titles, Pay-
ment of Taxes, procuring of Patents, and other
services pertaining to a land agency business.
Having provided themselves with numerous and
accurate maps of the different counties, and of
the State, and having personally visited a large
portion of Northern Indiana, they are pre-
pared to furnish extensive and thorough informa-
tion with regard to the ownership, soil, loca-
tion and value of lands, which will be afford-
ed gratuitously to all who may desire such infor-
mation.

As agents for the owners, they offer to sale
large bodies of valuable land, well adapt-
ed to farming purposes, situated as follows, viz:

Acre.	Acre.
Allen County 15509	Noble County 8547
De Kalb 7624	Whitley 7189
Steuben 2863	Huntington 7703
Lafayette 554	Wabash 7703
Elkhart 82	Lograne 82
Kosciusko 5430	Carroll 16
Blackford 2774	Cass 60
Jasper 420	Fulton 1283
Wells 2360	Marshall 327
Adams 516	White 963

Which land will be sold for cash; or part
paid, the remainder on a reasonable credit.—
They also offer for sale

Several Valuable Improved Farms,

In the Counties of Allen, Huntington and Wa-
bush, and a large number o

TOWN LOTS,
in Fort Wayne, Huntington, Wabash Town,
Lagro and Peru, which will be sold on the
same terms as the above. Prompt attention
will be given to all communications from per-
sons desiring to purchase or wishing for infor-
mation. WORTHINGTON & HUGH.
Agents & Land Agents.

Fort Wayne, July, 1846.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on accom-
modating terms, several valuable tracts of im-
proved and wild lands, situated in Allen county.
Persons wishing to settle in this county, would
find this a favorable opportunity to procure
them. THOS. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE.

THE Valuable Mill property belonging to
Fairfield & Freeman 1½ miles south
of town. This property consists of a Foundry
Mill with three run of stones, in good order—
a first rate new Saw Mill, with a house attached
to it to make shingles, lath, and put up other
machinery. Also, a dwelling house, stable,
a house for Country customers, and every con-
venience, and about 9 acres of land, and a
water privilege on the East side of the River.
(This stream affords a plenty of water at any
season of the year, and its situation makes it
the best mill property in the west.

Mr. Freeman's health is so poor he cannot
attend to the business, and not being conve-
nient for me to attend, as I live to far off, etc.—
The payments will be easy, as I am not in
want of money. I should like to ke
a shot in the locker. Persons wishing to pur-
chase please call on the subscriber.

ASA FAIRY LTD.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 5, 1846.

SIAWLS.—A splendid restaurant at Week-
end, Stradlin, and Cashmere Shaws, for sale by
Oct. 15, 1847. HILL, WILSON & CO.

G LOVES & MITTENS—every kind.

E. D. BARTLETT & CO.

ZEPHYR HOODS, and Comforters, at

E. D. BARTLETT & CO's

COLLINS' And Simmon's AXES for sale
by S. & W. S. EDSALL.

IRON of all sorts and sizes for sale by
S. & W. S. EDSALL.

WINDOW GLASS of all the largest sizes
24 by 36, 18 by 22, 16 by 20, 12 by 18
14 by 20, 12 by 16, etc. H. B. REED.

COTTON YARN.—Long skein of all nur-
series, for sale by Oct. 23. BARNETT & NELSON.

More Light.

JUST received 20 boxes Star and Moon d Can
J. d. S. & W. S. EDSALL.

GREVELS.—Every shade and color; also
variety of beautiful patterns for work.

MRS. DYKES.

Groceries.

50 Bags Rio Coffee.
20 lbs N. O. Sugar.
50 lbs Brown Sugar.
500 " Crushed "
500 " Flax "
10 Hal Chest Fresh Tea.
Pepper, Spices, &c. &c.; for sale low b
Oct. 15, 1847. HILL, WILSON & CO.

CLOTHES, CASSIMBES and all kinds of
VESTINGS, a good assortment for sale
cheap by S. & W. L. EDSALL.

WHITE FISH.—26 lbs. of White Fish,
time articles just rod'd and for sale by
BILL, WILSON & CO.

Printer's Ink.

H. B. REED has on hand and intends
keeping a constant supply of James'
expositor NEWS INK, to which he invites the
attention of Ministers. It is warranted.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Vol. 8—No. 46.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana, Saturday, May 20, 1848.

Whole No. 796.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

INDIAN TRADE.

THE LATE

SAC AND FOX PAYMENT.

No. 1.

From the "Daily Union" of October 20, 1847.

"We regret to learn that considerable ex-
citement exists among the Sac and Fox Indians,
because of the treatment which they have
received from the United States Government.
We are told, but cannot vouch for the truth
of the report, that so great is the dissatisfaction
of the tribe, and so impossible has it been to
do justice to them, from the violation by
the United States of the treaty stipulations,
that the agent, Major Beach, who had been com-
pelled to resign his office, the Sac and Foxes
for several years past, in fact ever since
the Black Hawk war, have been peaceable,
and relied entirely and implicitly upon the
treaty stipulations for support and protection.

During the course of the summer they
visited the agency, as they were accustomed
to do, for their rations and their annuities.
But, by some unexplained cause neither could
be paid them without further instructions from
Washington, and they were consequently kept
about the agency, suffering not only for food,
but for water, until disease set in upon them,
and hundreds had fallen victims to the neglect
of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at
Washington. So, loud, says our informant,
became the demand for relief, that the agent,
rather than endure the distress which he was

The same article, taken from the "Bal-
timore Sun," appeared a short time since in the
"St. Louis Republican," and in our paper of
Saturday evening last we published from the
"Union" of the same city a short but satisfac-
tory refutation of its statements. This, how-
ever, was not sufficiently full to show all the
circumstances, nor to do justice to the humane
policy and great efficiency of the officers here
in charge of Indian affairs, who have been at-
tacked, as is now plainly evident, for the pur-
pose of screening the conduct of a faithless
and guilty agent, in lending himself to certain
traders, and to deter the Department, if possi-
ble, from carrying into execution a law of the
last session in relation to the payment of
Indian annuities; and as we had applied for
and received full information upon the subject,
which is otherwise of much interest in relation
to our Indian system, we have hastily
thrown it together, and now publish it for general
information. It will, we think, be clearly
seen that the grossly improper and extraordi-
nary conduct of Mr. Beach, the agent for
the Sac and Foxes, was far from being justified
in the fall—generally in October—as it is far
better to defer their payment till the approach
of the season when the Indians are compelled
to make use of the money in providing neces-
saries and resources for the winter, than to
make it at an earlier period, when it would
be comparatively little immediate use to them,
and much, if not most of it would conse-
quently be squandered in gambling and frolick-
ing, to which it is known the Indians are
uncommonly greatly addicted, or for mere
trinkets and articles of no substantial value

In the case of the Sac and Foxes, the annuities
for the years 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, and for
the present year, 1847, were paid over
to the agent for distribution, on the 17th Au-
gust, 5th September, 28th August, 14th Sep-
tember, and 2d of October of those years respec-
tively. Thus it will be seen that he received
them even earlier this than in some of the
former years, when no complaints were
made, and no inconvenience or suffering al-
leged. If suffering was experienced this year
it was not unauthorized and illegal, but as
the payment was unauthorized and illegal, it is
possible that he and his sureties are still re-
sponsible for the amount.

We now proceed, as briefly as practicable,
to give some account of the system of payment
prescribed by law, which has been in operation
for many years, which has enriched In-
dian chiefs and thousands of whites engaged
in the Indian trade, to the injury and wrong
of the great mass of the red men, against the
evil effects of which the exertions of the Ex-
ecutive have for a long time been directed,
but the overthrow of which it has remained
for this Administration to accomplish, and
himself, which could have been expended in
supplying the necessities and wants of the
Indians. But his whole conduct seems to
have been directed to the interests of the
agent, with the sole object of saving him
from the censure of the public, and to have
been guided by a desire to make him appear
as a good agent, and to have him promoted
to a higher position.

The law heretofore on the subject positive-
ly directed the annuities due to the Indians to
be paid to their chiefs, or to such persons as
they might designate. The consequence of
this system was, that the chiefs and their par-
ticular friends received nearly all the benefit
of the bounty and liberality of the Govern-
ment—some, when not improvident, becoming
enormously rich, while the common Indians
received little or nothing. The parties most
benefited, however, were the traders, who
during the long intervals of the payments,
would induce the Indians to purchase goods
and trinkets from them, on which they charged
enormous profits, and who at the pay-
ments would, on the requirement of the chiefs,
receive all, or nearly all, of their annuities—
the chiefs being controlled by them through
the hope of further large credits in future,
and with various other ways. If the chiefs received
the money themselves, they gave the common
Indians only so much as their cupidity would
spare; or they would open a small credit for
them with the traders, for goods at extra-
ordinary prices, keeping as much of the money
as they chose, and paying the remainder to
the traders. Thus, in every way, the poorer
and less influential Indian was ground down,
wroned, and robbed. For years the Govern-
ment used every endeavor to prevent the
excesses of this system, using argument and
persuasion to induce the chiefs and other in-
fluential Indians to consent to a fair and gen-
eral division of the annuities among all, and
assembling the Indians in council, informing
them of their rights, and suggesting to them
to demand them of their chiefs. Such, how-
ever, was the control and influence of the tra-
ders with the chiefs and other influential In-
dians, that but little progress was made. The
efforts were not remitted, however, and they
were so far successful, that the Indians generally,
becoming conscious of the inequities practised
upon them, demanded their rights; and the
chiefs and headmen, partly through apprehension,
and partly from the force of reason and
persuasion, were induced gradually to con-
sent to a change; so that for several years
thereafter the annuities were divided among
heads of families, according to their just
proportions. So the Sac and Fox annuities
were paid last year; and so there is no doubt,
they might have been paid this year, even
without the authority of the new law, had
Mr. Beach pursued the proper course. But
the inquiry of this system will be more clearly
shown by the instructions of the Commissi-
oner of Indian Affairs, and some startling
evidences of the cupidity and infamy con-
duct of traders, some of whom were conce-
nived at by the agent, which will accompany
the payment.

The amount of annuities placed in the
hands of the agent this year, to be paid to the
Sac and Foxes, was \$81,000. The instructions
of the Department (a copy of which has
been furnished us, and which we shall publish
in a few days) enjoined on the Superintendent
a strict observance of the law of the last
session of Congress, which required the mon-
ey to be paid to, and distributed among, the
heads of families, in proportion to the number
of souls in each, unless otherwise provided by
treaty, and forbade the payment of any debts
therefrom until the same should have previ-
ously been examined and found correct. In
its greatest anxiety to frame these instructions
so as to protect the Indians, and at the same
time to do injustice to others, the Depart-
ment ordered the Superintendent of Indian af-
fairs at St. Louis to Washington, with the
view of consulting him personally, and of av-
ailing himself of his great experience and
knowledge of the internal affairs of the sever-
al tribes. While here, he received the annuities
for all the tribes within his superintend-
ency, and left for his post about the 23d or
24th of August, to make arrangements for the
distribution of the same to different agents by
the time the instructions reached him, which
was prepared and mailed on the 30th.

On his arrival at St. Louis, he there found
Mr. Beach, the agent, who had come down
for the annuities without being ordered, and
therefore contrary to the regulations, and
without knowing whether they were ready
for him or not. The Superintendent delivered
them over to him, but expressly directed
him not to make the payment until he received
certain instructions in relation to the manner
in which it was required to be done under the
new law, and which would be forwarded to
him by mail in a few days. He left for his
agency on the 3d of September, and the Su-
perintendent prepared and forwarded the nec-
essary instructions, based upon and in accor-
dance with those of the Department, on the
28th—only five days thereafter. He himself
stated, in a paper sent to the Department, that
the mail came regularly; and if he did not
negligently or purposely let them lie in the
post office, he must have received his instruc-
tions in about the same time after his arrival
at his agency, that they were mailed after he
left St. Louis—which was five days; yet, in
violation of the law which had been recently
passed, he paid over the annuities to the
traders.

I presume from your letter, heretoforesigned
to you, that you wish my fair, and impartial
statement of all facts that I may know from
my own knowledge, and those I may have
learned from sources sufficient to convince my
self:

I shall unscrupulously execute my duty, and
trust that if I fall into the fault of proximity, it
will be attributed more to my earnest desire
to do justice to them, from the violation by
the physical and moral benefit of both par-
ties, and more particularly so to the latter,
coinciding with the former.

A great squabble—I can dignify it by no
more respectable name—for a long time
was it before the traders and Indians about here

ALLEN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Democrats of Allen County will be held at the court house in Fort Wayne, on Saturday the 2d day of June next, at two o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives and County Officers, and making suitable arrangements for the approaching Presidential election. It is earnestly requested that every township have a full delegation present.

By order of the County Committee.

DEKALB CO. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of DE KALB COUNTY are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in their several townships, on Saturday the 10th day of June, 1845, at 1 o'clock P. M., and appoint three delegates (where they have not already done so) to attend a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Auburn, on Saturday the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the State Legislature and County Offices.

By order of the County Convention.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1845.

ALLEN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Delegates should bear in mind that our County Convention will be held on the 3d day of June next—two weeks from to-day. Let us have a full attendance.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT,

and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

THOMAS TIGAR, Register, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

William S. Edsall, whose commission will expire June 11th, 1845.

We return our thanks to the Indiana delegation, through whose kind offices the above appointment was conferred, unasked, upon us, for this token of their confidence, and liberal appreciation of our past labors in the democratic cause. We will endeavor to prove ourselves worthy of this favor by a steadfast adherence to and zealous advocacy of democratic principles, and feel encouraged to enter the approaching campaign with renewed vigor and energy.

From Mexico.—Late accounts from Mexico are quite contradictory, but on the whole rather favorable to peace.

The court of inquiry has adjourned to New Orleans, in which city Genls. Towson, Worth, Pillow, &c. are already arrived.

Gen. Scott has embarked at Vera Cruz in a ship bound to New York City.

Louisville.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock we were startled by a vivid flash of lightning, accompanied almost instantaneously by a terrific clap of thunder. The lightning struck the tannery of S. Hanna, throwing down the chimney, and tearing up part of the floor, but though several persons were at work in the building, none of them were injured. It also struck a fence and small building in the rear of Dr. Brooks' lot, and splintered some of the posts; Mr. Louis Bourie who was in the building at the time was knocked down senseless, but fortunately was not materially injured. The driver of the state host, named O'Brien, and the horse on which he was riding, were both knocked down; and some time elapsed before he recovered his consciousness. Several other persons were more or less affected.

While on this subject, we would inform our readers that J. B. HANNA has lighting rods of the most approved construction for sale, and at such low prices that no prudent man will neglect to protect himself and property by affixing one to his house. The price, complete, is only 12 cents per foot—averaging about \$5 or \$6 for a building.

Post Office Stamps.—Stamps for postage of Postage can now be procured of Mr. Stewart at the Post Office.

Make way for another Democratic State!

Young Wisconsin true as Steel!!

5000 Democratic Majority.

The Democrats in the young state of Wisconsin have done nobly, and place her on her entrance into the Union in a commanding and enviable position in the democratic column. The Detroit Free Press gives the following, by telegraph, as the result of the election:

Wisconsin has gone Democratic by a very large majority of not less than five thousand on the State ticket. Both members of Congress elected. Democratic legislature. Senate, so far as heard from, all Democratic. House nearly so.

Glorious Democratic Victory in Old Virginia!

The late election in the Old Dominion has resulted in a signal overthrow of whiggery, which is the more significant as in that state the whigs were fighting under the banner of Gen. Taylor.

The charm which was supposed to be attached to the name of the old hero has lost its effect, and wherever it has been tried, the whigs have experienced a worse defeat than usual. In the Virginia election we have a net gain of 13 in the House, and one in the Senate, equal to 25 on joint ballot; and the gain would have been greater if our friends had not thrown away some democratic districts by running several candidates.

The Union thus sums up the result:

In the last House of Delegates the whigs had a majority of 7; and in the next House, the democrats have probably a majority of 17.

In the last Senate the democrats had a majority of 10. In the next Senate they will have a majority of 12.

On joint ballot the democratic majority will be 29.

A glorious victory, indeed! The prestige of an estimated democratic majority of at least 6,000 in November next for the nominees of the Baltimore convention.

Rubery of a Bank Pre-empt.—The President of the Newark (N. J.) Banking & Insurance Company, while crossing the ferry between Jersey City and New York, with \$49,000 in bank notes in his custody, got into a political discussion with a couple of friends, which became so earnest that he laid his package on his side to his friends for elicitation purposes.

The conversation continued with great animation till the boat touched the dock on the opposite side, and the two were still deeply engaged in argument, left the boat for the cars together, the President leaving his package lying on the seat. A few minutes afterwards he discovered his mistake, and hastily returned to the boat, but in the meantime some one had "removed the deposits." A reward of \$2,500 was offered for the recovery of the package, and after the lapse of some days a negro was arrested who had taken the money, and nearly the whole of it found in her possession. The President had better be careful how he engages in political discussions.

A Star.—The Signal, a Taylor paper in Cincinnati, has been discontinued.

and the facts are, I believe, known to no other person.

"There will be some struggle in relation to the three millions, between themselves; but as the army cannot now leave before the end of October, all will be kept quiet among them till then—after which God knows what will become of them."

By Telegraph—From the Ohio Statesman.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Peace Commissioners, &c., &c.

The schooner Herman has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 26th of the city of Mexico.

On the 18th, Mr. Sevier, the Peace Commissioner appointed in conjunction with Mr. Clifford, reached the capital.

Strong hopes are entertained that the Mexican Congress will ratify the treaty.

Messrs. Sevier and Clifford have been invited to Queretaro, the place where the Government is to assemble. It is believed that the Commissioners have power to modify the treaty.

Outrages of every description are of frequent occurrence in the capital.

It is reported that Paredes has reached Queretaro for the purpose of deposing the Government; but this report needs confirmation.

The victory at Chihuahua is fully confirmed.

Gen. Scott is daily expected at New Orleans.

Probable Coalition between Bustamante and Paredes.—At Queretaro, on the 13th, but eighteen deputies were wanted to make a quorum of Congress, in order to consider the peace treaty.

Report says that many Americans are deserting and joining the Mexicans.

Gen. Bustamante, with the army of the reserve, has gone to St. Louis, ostensibly for the purpose of overawing Gen. Paredes; but should they coalesce, farewell peace. The Peace Commissioners of the United States have given the Mexicans until the 24 to ratify the treaty. If not ratified by that time, hostilities will be resumed.

LATER FROM YUCATAN.—Progress of the Indian Massacre.—The schooner Elmer arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst., from Belize, whence she sailed on the 20th ult.

The Indians continue their depredations on the palaces of the Indians, and have destroyed the town of Vacala by fire.

The men, to the number of five hundred, retired to the forts, and the women and children had to take care of themselves, and without money, food, or clothing, were flying in all directions.

The inhabitants of Belize were also threatened with an attack, and were preparing with more than ordinary vigor to meet it.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 10th, 1848.

The Presidency—Clay vs. Crittenden—The Democratic Candidates—The New Postage Bill—Yucatan Debate—Mr. Monroe's Policy—England in the Ascendant.

It is estimated here, by well informed politicians, that Mr. Clay cannot obtain more than one hundred votes in the whig convention—Some of the Clay men are becoming disengaged, but are still indisposed to support Gen. Taylor. The rumor mentioned in the "Union" that some Virginian Whigs have taken the back track and solicited a distinguished Senator to become their candidate, is, in fact, a revival of an older rumor that the Whigs would drop both Mr. Clay and General Taylor, in this convention, and take up Mr. Crittenden. But Gen. Taylor, even in that case, will be a candidate.

Little is said as to the democratic candidate, but Mr. Bates and Mr. Cass are unquestionably the leading men, in the view of the democratic delegations to the convention.

The new bill for the regulation of the rates of postage, yesterday reported by the post office committee of the House, is very liberal and well executed. The clause which authorizes the franking privilege cannot be depended upon without creating a still lower rate of postage than is now proposed. Ultimately, we may come to the uniform rate of two cents for a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and then there will be little temptation to abuse the clinking privilege. The rate now proposed is five cents, without regard to weight.

It is not now proposed to reduce the postage on small papers exceeding five hundred square inches in superficial size, but all papers of and over that size are to be charged only half a cent. All newspapers are proposed to be postage free, for the distance of thirty miles from the publication office.

Look Out!—The notes of the St. Albans (Vermont) Bank are no longer redeemable in New York, except at a heavy discount.

Explanation.—In our paper of the 29th ult. we published a communication from Wells County cautioning persons in the neighborhood of New Lancaster to look out for their horses, as "suspicions movements were going on at the house of M—— in Lancaster." This warning having been given by some means reflecting on the character of Mr. Montgomery, of Lancaster, we are desired by the writer of it to state that such was not his meaning; that he did not design making any charge against Mr. Montgomery or his family; and that he much regrets any one should have so understood it.

Faith of the Erie Bank.—The directors of the Erie Bank issued a notice cautioning bill holders not to make any sacrifice, as they feel confident they will be able to pay in a short time every dollar of indebtedness.

Gen. Reed, the President, a well known wealthy steamboat owner, proposes to secure the whole of the liabilities of the bank, on his own personal property; he having two years to settle and close up the affairs of the bank.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Boston Courier, a whig paper of the Webster school says:

"We believe that Mr. Clay is the weakest candidate spoken of by the Whigs. We believe him as the candidate, *our defeat is certain*, *if we trust to him*; *we must be beaten*."

If indeed it is so, the day of judgment is at hand.

We have not been able to learn definitely what the notes of the Erie Bank will be closed to the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico will be closed to the.

Explained.—In our paper of the 29th ult. we published a communication from Wells County cautioning persons in the neighborhood of New Lancaster to look out for their horses, as "suspicions movements were going on at the house of M—— in Lancaster." This warning having been given by some means reflecting on the character of Mr. Montgomery, of Lancaster, we are desired by the writer of it to state that such was not his meaning; that he did not design making any charge against Mr. Montgomery or his family; and that he much regrets any one should have so understood it.

Faith of the Erie Bank.—The directors of the Erie Bank issued a notice cautioning bill holders not to make any sacrifice, as they feel confident they will be able to pay in a short time every dollar of indebtedness.

Gen. Reed, the President, a well known wealthy steamboat owner, proposes to secure the whole of the liabilities of the bank, on his own personal property; he having two years to settle and close up the affairs of the bank.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Boston Courier, a whig paper of the Webster school says:

"We believe that Mr. Clay is the weakest candidate spoken of by the Whigs. We believe him as the candidate, *our defeat is certain*, *we must be beaten*."

If indeed it is so, the day of judgment is at hand.

We have not been able to learn definitely what the notes of the Erie Bank will be closed to the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico will be closed to the.

Explained.—In our paper of the 29th ult. we published a communication from Wells County cautioning persons in the neighborhood of New Lancaster to look out for their horses, as "suspicions movements were going on at the house of M—— in Lancaster." This warning having been given by some means reflecting on the character of Mr. Montgomery, of Lancaster, we are desired by the writer of it to state that such was not his meaning; that he did not design making any charge against Mr. Montgomery or his family; and that he much regrets any one should have so understood it.

Faith of the Erie Bank.—The directors of the Erie Bank issued a notice cautioning bill holders not to make any sacrifice, as they feel confident they will be able to pay in a short time every dollar of indebtedness.

Gen. Reed, the President, a well known wealthy steamboat owner, proposes to secure the whole of the liabilities of the bank, on his own personal property; he having two years to settle and close up the affairs of the bank.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Boston Courier, a whig paper of the Webster school says:

"We believe that Mr. Clay is the weakest candidate spoken of by the Whigs. We believe him as the candidate, *our defeat is certain*, *we must be beaten*."

If indeed it is so, the day of judgment is at hand.

We have not been able to learn definitely what the notes of the Erie Bank will be closed to the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico will be closed to the.

Explained.—In our paper of the 29th ult. we published a communication from Wells County cautioning persons in the neighborhood of New Lancaster to look out for their horses, as "suspicions movements were going on at the house of M—— in Lancaster." This warning having been given by some means reflecting on the character of Mr. Montgomery, of Lancaster, we are desired by the writer of it to state that such was not his meaning; that he did not design making any charge against Mr. Montgomery or his family; and that he much regrets any one should have so understood it.

Faith of the Erie Bank.—The directors of the Erie Bank issued a notice cautioning bill holders not to make any sacrifice, as they feel confident they will be able to pay in a short time every dollar of indebtedness.

Gen. Reed, the President, a well known wealthy steamboat owner, proposes to secure the whole of the liabilities of the bank, on his own personal property; he having two years to settle and close up the affairs of the bank.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Boston Courier, a whig paper of the Webster school says:

"We believe that Mr. Clay is the weakest candidate spoken of by the Whigs. We believe him as the candidate, *our defeat is certain*, *we must be beaten*."

If indeed it is so, the day of judgment is at hand.

We have not been able to learn definitely what the notes of the Erie Bank will be closed to the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico will be closed to the.

Explained.—In our paper of the 29th ult. we published a communication from Wells County cautioning persons in the neighborhood of New Lancaster to look out for their horses, as "suspicions movements were going on at the house of M—— in Lancaster." This warning having been given by some means reflecting on the character of Mr. Montgomery, of Lancaster, we are desired by the writer of it to state that such was not his meaning; that he did not design making any charge against Mr. Montgomery or his family; and that he much regrets any one should have so understood it.

Faith of the Erie Bank.—The directors of the Erie Bank issued a notice cautioning bill holders not to make any sacrifice, as they feel confident they will be able to pay in a short time every dollar of indebtedness.

Gen. Reed, the President, a well known wealthy steamboat owner, proposes to secure the whole of the liabilities of the bank, on his own personal property; he having two years to settle and close up the affairs of the bank.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Boston Courier, a whig paper of the Webster school says:

"We believe that Mr. Clay is the weakest candidate spoken of by the Whigs. We believe him as the candidate, *our defeat is certain*, *we must be beaten*."

If indeed it is so, the day of judgment is at hand.

We have not been able to learn definitely what the notes of the Erie Bank will be closed to the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico will be closed to the.

Explained.—In our paper of the 29th ult. we published a communication from Wells County cautioning persons in the neighborhood of New Lancaster to look out for their horses, as "suspicions movements were going on at the house of M—— in Lancaster." This warning having been given by some means reflecting on the character of Mr. Montgomery, of Lancaster, we are desired by the writer of it to state that such was not his meaning; that he did not design making any charge against Mr. Montgomery or his family; and that he much regrets any one should have so understood it.

Faith of the Erie Bank.—The directors of the Erie Bank issued a notice cautioning bill holders not to make any sacrifice, as they feel confident they will be able to pay in a short time every dollar of indebtedness.

Gen. Reed, the President, a well known wealthy steamboat owner, proposes to secure the whole of the liabilities of the bank, on his own personal property; he having two years to settle and close up the affairs of the bank.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Boston Courier, a whig paper of the Webster school says:

"We believe that Mr. Clay is the weakest candidate spoken of by the Whigs. We believe him as the candidate, *our defeat is certain*, *we must be beaten*."

If indeed it is so, the day of judgment is at hand.

We have not been able to learn definitely what the notes of the Erie Bank will be closed to the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico will be closed to the.

Explained.—In our paper of the 29th ult. we published a communication from Wells County cautioning persons in the neighborhood of New Lancaster to look out for their horses, as "suspicions movements were going on at the house of M——

In this particular point we could introduce this week to our readers the names of a large number of ladies who have used this celebrated remedy, which so completely relieves the "people's medicine." Vaughan's Vegetable Lithoprotic Mixture. These ladies we refer to have been suffering for years under a complete derangement of the system, weak back, and spinal diseases, weakness of the kidneys, pain in the region of the kidneys, appetite, headache, and in short a led a miserable existence.

Seeing so many set forth as a cure for all derangements of the female system they prodded it, and under its influence even the most violent and painful malady, a healthy tone was given to the whole system, the irregularities of which were remedied and they recovered. This is the greatest remedy ever compounded, the evidence of that fact is too abundant to allow of any doubt. See our advertisement column for Vaughan's Great American Remedy. Call on agents and get a pamphlet.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SENTINEL,
Fort Wayne, May 10, 1848.

Wheat has advanced within the past two weeks. Some sales have been made as high as 98 cents, but yesterday it declined to 90 a bushel. Corn 23 a bushel; Oats 20 a bushel; Beans, scarce, 100 a bushel. Butter 8; Eggs 6.

New York, May 16.—Flour 5 bushels at 95 a bushel for the best brands, and 55 a bushel, mess. Wheat 1 bushel 30; Corn 55 a bushel; Pork, mess. No. 1, 110; Prime 8 50; Lard 6 a bushel.

Buffalo, May 17.—Flour 5 12; Wheat 10 a bushel 12; Corn 42; Oats 38 a 29; Pork, mess. 9 25 a bushel; 50 prime 6 00.

Tulio, May 17.—Wheat 1 07; Corn 37; Salt 1 25.

MARIED.—On the 15th inst., by J. H. McMaken, Mrs. John Mann, to Miss Jane Quay, all of this city.

Lightning Rods.
SARVIT'S Patent Twisted Carbonized Iron LIGHTNING RODS, ten feet long, with Glass Insulators and Brass screws, connecting joints, and Improved Metallic attachment. Worked by the Patent Copper Head, mounted with Electro-Silver Points, which have the power of suddenly and silently discharging the air of its superabundant Electricity, more than any R. ever brought before the public; so that any buildings sufficiently provided with these rods, are beyond a doubt, perfectly safe from the awful consequences of Lightning. These Rods are easily strung, so that any one can readily attach them. The insurance companies have recommended the use of the Lightning Rods, as they have satisfactorily shown that they are received by the Public.

For sale at the People's Store, by J. H. HANNA.
Fort Wayne, May 1848.

Mr. Tight Cooking Stores.

HATHAWAY PATENTS, from Gephart, Magill & Co.'s Foundry, Dayton, Ohio, were set two years, for sale at

S. & W. S. EDSALL'S.

AT WHOLESALE—Higgin's of Cleveland and Akron, Stone Ware on Columbian St., S. & W. S. EDSALL'S.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership here existing between Mr. WORTHINGTON, John Hough, Jr. under the style of WORTHINGTON, John Hough, Jr. is now dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by John Hough, Jr. ELLIS WORTHINGTON, JOHN BOUGH.

Fort Wayne, May 15th, 1848.

DENTISTRY.

BROOKS, Surgeon Dentist, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fort Wayne that he will be in the City on the 5th day of June, 1848, and expects to remain until the 1st of July. Any person desiring to be fitted with dentures, or any other dental work, will be pleased to call on him.

Persons wishing his services will please make their known to him, as it will be more convenient.

John Hough, Jr. ELLIS WORTHINGTON, JOHN BOUGH.

Fort Wayne, May 15, 1848.

EXPRESS.

Leo Woolen Factory.

HAVING erected and furnished a large

MILL, on the little St. Joseph river, in Cedar Creek Township, Allen County, Indiana, and fitted the same with a superior new fixture.

Carding Machine.

of the most approved kind, I am prepared to card all the wool that is brought to me in a good and prompt manner, and will get it done to be well done.

Wool can be left in Fort Wayne at the store of James M. Hause, and the stores will be returned there promptly in good order and proper condition without any charge.

Wool and all kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for carding, not refuting the drams when delivered.

People coming from a distance can have their wool carded immediately.

For sale at the store of James M. Hause, and the stores will be returned there promptly in good order and proper condition without any charge.

Wool and all kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for carding, not refuting the drams when delivered.

Music, Music.

CAMINA SACRAS; The Parley; David's Harp; Bow's Instrumental Music; Bow's Book and others just received at Walker's, No. 2 Hanna's Block.

Music, Music.

Music, Music.</

OFFICE.—Over P. P. Bailey's Hardware Store, corner of Clinton and Columbia streets, Third Story.

THE H. M. S:

The Dollars per annum in Advance, Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or, Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

BOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

For Winter Wear.

BROAD CLOTHS—all qualities from \$2 to \$6—50¢—good as any other place for \$5.00. Castorized to \$3.00. Satinette to \$1.00. Twills, Linens, Ja's to 72s. Flannel, worsted, etc., to \$2.00. Blankets, woolen, best, \$1.00. E. H. BARTLETT & CO.

Drugs & Chemicals.

1000 lbs Quinine 125 " Turkey Opium
300 " Salvars 150 " Yellow Banks
300 " Potions 300 " Ditt Powd.
900 " Elk Bark 200 " Blue Mass Lon.
100 lbs Red Bark 100 " don
900 " ditt Powd. 1500 " Sassafras Ind. &
300 " Calumet Engl. 200 " Sarsap. Root
500 " Aloe Soc. 300 " Sarac. Root
350 " Alkaloid Powd. 100 " Ispine Powd.
150 " Jack Powd. 200 " Benzoin and
100 " Quicksilver 50 " Morphia Sulph.
10 Iodine 10 " Acet.
10 " Jodide Portassa
Just received and for sale very low by
H. REED.

Indiana Land Agency.

THE Subscribers having at much expense of time and labor prepared themselves for the business of a systematic and General Land Agency, offer their services to the public, for the Sale of Lands, Investigation of Titles, Payment of Taxes, procuring of Patents, and other services pertaining to a land agency business.

Having provided themselves with numerous and accurate maps of the different counties, and of the State, and having personally visited a large portion of Northern Indiana, they are prepared to furnish extensive and thorough information with regard to the ownership, soil, location and value of lands, which will be afforded gratuitously to all who may desire such information.

Agents for the owners, they offer to sale large bodies of valuable land, will adapt to farming purposes, estimate as follows, viz:

Acre.	Acre.
Allon County 15359	Noble County 8947
De Kalb 7634 " White 2130	St. Joseph 5500
Steuben 2500 Huntington 5500	Elkhart 5500
Lafayette 5500 Wabash 5500	Elkhart 5500
Kosciusko 5430 Carroll 5500	Blackford 5500
Jay 420 Fulton 1539	Wells 2500 Marshall 327
Adams 516 White 500	Adams 516 White 500

Which land will be sold for cash; or part cash, the remainder on a reasonable credit.

They also offer for sale

Several Valuable Improved Farms,

In the Counties of Allon, Huntington and Wabash, and a large number of

TOWNS & TOWNS.

In Fort Wayne, Huntington, Wabash Town, LaGrange and Peru, which will be sold on the same terms as the above. Prompt attention will be given to all communications from persons desiring to purchase or wishing for information. WORTHINGTON & HOUGH.

Atty's & Land Agents, Fort Wayne, July, 1846. —4—

Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on accommodation terms, several valuable tracts of improved and wild lands, situated in Allen county. Persons wishing to settle in this country, would find this a favorable opportunity to purchase.

T. HOS. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE.

THE Valuable Mill property belonging to Fairfield & Freeman 14 miles south of town. This property consists of a Fouring Mill with three run of stones, in good order—a first rate new Saw Mill, with a house attached to it to make shingles, lath, and put up other machinery. Also, a dwelling house, stable, a house for Country customers, and every convenience, and about 9 acres of land and another privilege on the East side of the River.

This stream affords a plenty of water at the best toll property in the west.

Mr. Freeman's health is poor, he cannot attend to the business, and not being convenient for me to attend, I will live to far off, &c.—The payments will be easy, as I am not in want of money. I should like to have a shot in the locker. Persons wishing to purchase please call on the subscriber.

ASA FAIRFIELD & CO.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 5, 1846. —6—

SHAWLS.—A splendid assortment of Wool, Sealine, and Cashmere Shawls for early秋, Oct. 15, 1846. D. L. WHITON & CO.

GLOVES & MITTENS—every kind. E. D. BARTLETT & CO.

ZEPHYR BOODS, and Comforters, or E. D. BARTLETT & CO.

GOLDENS And SIMMON'S AXES for sale S. & W. S. EDSELL.

IRON of all sorts and sizes for sale S. & W. S. EDSELL.

WINDOW GLASS of all the largest sizes—22 by 14, 18 by 24, 16 by 20, 12 by 18 14 by 20, 12 by 16, &c. H. H. KEND.

YOUTH FARN.—Long skeins of all now, for sale by Oct. 23. BARNETT & NELSON.

More Light.

JUST received 20 boxes Star and Moon Candles. S. & W. S. EDSELL.

CREWELES—Every shade and color; also variety of beautiful patterns for work. MRS. DYKES.

GROCERIES.

50 lbs Biga Coffee. 20 lbs N. O. Sugar. 500 lbs Loaf " 500 " Crushed " 500 " Polv'd " 10 Half Chest Fresh Teas.

Pepper, Spices, &c. &c. for sale low b. Oct. 15, 1846. HILL, WHITON & CO.

WHITE FISH.—66 lbs of White Fish, time articles just rec'd and for sale by HILL, WHITON & CO.

Printer's Ink.

H. REED has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of James' Superior INKS, to which he invites the attention of Printer's. Illustrated.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Vol. 8—No. 46.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana, Saturday, May 20, 1848.

Whole No. 796.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.
INDIAN TRADE.
THE LATE
SAC AND FOX PAYMENT.

No. 1.

From the "Daily News" of October 20, 1847.

"We regret to learn that considerable excitement exists among the Sac and Fox Indians, because of the treatment which they have received from the United States Government. We are told, but cannot vouch for the truth of the report, that so great is the dissatisfaction of the tribe, and so impossible has it been to do justice to them, from the violation by the United States of the treaty stipulations, that the agent, Major Burch, who has been compelled to resign his office, The Sac and Foxes for several years past, in fact ever since the Black Hawk war, have been peaceable, and related entirely and implicitly upon the treaty stipulations for support and protection.

"During the course of the summer they visited the agency, as they were accustomed to do, for their rations and their annuities—But, by some unexplained cause, neither could be paid them without further instructions from Washington, and they were consequently kept about the agency, suffering not only for food, but for water, until disease set upon them, and hundreds have fallen victims to the neglect of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington. So loud, says our informant, became the demand for relief, that the agent, rather than endure the distress which he was compelled to witness every day, paid over the amount of money without the requisite instructions from the Department, and then reported his charge."

"The above article, taken from the "Daily News," appeared a short time since in the "St. Louis Republican," and in our paper of Saturday evening last, we published from the "Union" of the same city a short but satisfactory refutation of its statements. This, however, was not sufficiently full to show all the circumstances, nor to do justice to the humane policy and great efficiency of the officers here in charge of Indian affairs, who have been attacked, as is now plainly evident, for the purpose of screening the conduct of a faithless and guilty agent, in leading himself to certain灾难, and to dereliction of the Department, if possible, from carrying into execution a law of the last session in relation to the payment of Indian annuities; and as we had applied for and received full information upon the subject, which is otherwise of much interest in relation to our Indian system, we have hastily thrown it together, and will publish it for general information. As all we think, to be true, is that the agent, Mr. Burch, who was supposed to favor the Phelpses and Keskuk, to the prejudice of Indians and Powashiek, paid them the pecuniary politics of the "far west" when the money arrived."

"The agents, through the traders, interpreted us, as giving notice that he would hold a council with his children; but Keskuk and a numerous, with one or two other Indians, attended him, and the only audience, I was told, was with a guard of infantry and dragoons—

"The agent told Keskuk he was sorry that Powashiek and his people had behaved so badly in not coming to hear him talk; that their Great Father would be displeased, and that if they did not come that evening and ask him to meet them, he would "pack-o-cheek" back to the old agency with the money, and then they would have to wait his time." Now, this secret notice of Powashiek's conduct was sufficient to have the payment in his (or the EWING's) other way, viz: to chiefs, or, if it were made to families, the EWING's were averse to its being made at that place, and with justice, too, in this particular; for each individual would be compelled to walk nearly a mile with his money ere he reached Phelps, and then more than a mile and half before he arrived at EWING's. Who knows the proverbial indolence of the savages? Thus there was in his hands an ample amount, under the control of the chiefs and himself, which could have been expended in supplying the necessities and wants of the Indians. But his whole conduct would seem to indicate, that before he started for St. Louis to obtain the annuities, he had deliberately made up his mind to throw away the funds of the creditors of the Indians, and thereby enable them to claim the just and salutary operations of the law. Well for him that he did resign himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and with the consent of the Indians, to be distributed among the Indians, under similar circumstances; and there could have been no suffering or inconvenience from delay due to the want, unless intentionally permitted or caused by the agent himself; for, of the money in his hands, there was the large sum of \$30,000, which remained unaffected either by the law of the last session or by the instructions, and which, by the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, was explicitly set apart "to be expended by the agent, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes, among their people—such as the support of their poor, burying

ALLEN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.
The Convention of the Democrats of Allen County will be held at the court house in Fort Wayne, on Saturday, the 2d day of January, at an o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives and County Officers, making suitable arrangements for the approaching Presidential election. It is earnestly requested that every member shall have a full delegation present.

By order of the County Committee.

DESDAL CO. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.
The delegates of DE SDAL COUNTY are requested to meet at the usual place of holding election in their several townships, on Saturday the 11th day of June, 1845, at 1 o'clock P. M., and again three delegates (those who have not already done so) attend a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Auburn, on Saturday the 15th day of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State Legislature and County Officers.

By order of the County Committee.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1845.

ALLEN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Delegates should bear in mind that our County Convention will be held on the 3d day of June next—two weeks from to-day. Let us have a full attendance.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT, *Bynd with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

Thomas Tamm, Register, Fort Wayne, Indiana; William S. Estell, whose commission will expire June 1st, 1845.

We return our thanks to the Indiana delegation, through whose kind offices the above appointment was conferred, unasked, upon us, for the token of their confidence, and liberal appreciation of our past labors in the democratic cause. We will endeavor to prove ourselves worthy of this favor by a steadfast adherence to and ardent advocacy of democratic principles, and feel encouraged to enter the approaching campaign with renewed vigor and energy.

From Mexico.—Late accounts from Mexico are quite contradictory, but on the whole rather favorable to peace.

The court of inquiry had adjourned to New Orleans, in which city Genl. Townsend, Worth, Philo, &c. are already arrived.

Gen. Scott has embarked at Vera Cruz in a ship bound to New York City.

Louisiana.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock we were startled by a vivid flash of lightning, accompanied almost instantaneously by a terrific clap of thunder. The lightning struck the tannery of S. Hanna, throwing down the chimney, and leaving up part of the floor, but though several persons were at work in the building, none of them were injured. It also struck a fence and small building in the rear of Dr. Brooks' lot, and splintered some of the posts; Mr. Louis Bourne who was in the building at the time was knocked down senseless, but fortunately was not materially injured. The driver of the state heat, named O'Brien, and the horses on which he was riding, were both knocked down; and some time elapsed before he recovered his consciousness. Several other persons were more or less affected.

While on this subject, we would inform our readers that J. B. HARRIS has lighting rods of the most approved construction for sale, and at very low prices that no prudent man will neglect to protect himself and property by affixing one to his home. The price complete, is only 12½ cents per foot—averaging about \$5 or \$6 for a building.

Post Office Stamps.—Stamp for Preparation of Postage can now be procured of Mr. Stewart at the Post Office.

Wake way for another Democratic State!

Young Wisconsin true as Steel!!

5000 Democratic Majority.

The Democrat is the young state of Wisconsin has done nobly, and placed her in her entrance into the Union in a commanding and commanding position in the democratic column. The Detroit Free Press gives the following, by telegraph, as the result of the election:

Wisconsin has given Democratic by a very large majority of not less than five thousand on the State ticket. Both members of Congress elected. Democratic Legislature. Senate, so far as heard from, all Democratic. House nearly so.

Glorious Democratic Victory in Old Virginia!

The late election in the Old Dominion has resulted in a signal overthrow of whiggery, which is more significant as that state the wings were fighting under the banner of Gen. Taylor. The chariot which was supposed to be attached to the name of the old hero has lost its effect, and wherever it has been tried, the wings have experienced a worse defeat than usual. In the Virginia election we have seen great odds in the House, and one in the Senate, equal to 26 joint ballot; and the party would have been greater if our friends had not thrown away some moderate districts by running several candidates.

The Union thus sums up the result: In the last House of Delegates the wings had a majority of 7; and in the next House, the democrats have probably a majority of 17.

In the last Senate the democrats had a majority of 19. In the next Senate they will have a majority of 12.

On joint ballot the democratic majority will be 29.

A glorious victory, indeed! The prestige of an estimated democratic majority of at least 6,000 in November next for the nominees of the Baltimore convention.

Worthy of a Bank President.—The President of Newark (N. J.) Banking & Insurance Company, while crossing the ferry between Jersey City and New York, with \$49,000 in bank notes in his custody, got into a political discussion with a couple of friends, which became so炽热 that he laid his package on a seat by his side to free his hands for eloquent purposes in his argument. The conversation continued with great animation till the boat touched the dock on the opposite side, and the three still deeply engrossed in argument, left the boat for the cars together, the President leaving his package lying on the seat. A few moments afterwards he discovered his mistake, and hastily returned to the boat, but in the meantime some one had "removed the deposits." A reward of \$2,000 was offered for the recovery of the package, and after the lapse of some days a negro was arrested who had taken the money, and nearly the whole of it found in his possession. The President had better be careful how he engages in political discussions.

A Show.—The Signal, a Taylor paper in Cincinnati, has been discontinued.

TERRE HAUTE MORNING. The trial of Jacob Black for the murder of Issac Adkins, commenced on Tuesday. Black was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment in the State penitentiary for life. On Wednesday night he was taken to Mt. Zion Hill for execution.

In the case, as proved in evidence, the same is given in our account of the murder published in January. He was married with Adkins; a colored woman, called by his wife Adkins' wife, he pursued scenes, with his guilty partner diminished to his last, and he died cold-blooded. The subsequent rumors of the parties excited suspicion, and the heads of Adkins were soon after his death diminished. He sought refuge in Professor Niles, of the Laporte Medical Institution, and on suspicion of the scene were discovered. Black was arrested and committed for trial; and Mrs. Adkins after being tried, was discharged by a jury of the peers. Jacob Black left the country, and escaped for the present, the punishment due her being suspended.

The Indiana Review.—An interesting aspect of the inequality of certain Indian tribes will be found in our first page. No one can doubt that long before the Indians, in dispersing an effectual check to the numerous tribes who have been practised upon them. That those who have been benefited by the old system should have to leave it unimpaired, but are not believed they can ever be made to do so, is a fact which any one may infer by a study of the facts.

Atmospheric.—The Indiana National Convention will assemble at Indianapolis Monday next. So far as we can learn, every tribe has an exclusive right of the distinguished gathering, of which it is to be denied the savages for nomination. The savages generally appear willing to trust the election to the convention, and to disperse to rally with perfect unanimity on the convention. The savages are generally agreed to be the best to recognize the convention, and the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

the rank and file of the two families have been invited to each other as their leaders. We may expect to have

